The Caledonian Mercury. No 10,037.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, January 9. 1786.

Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures.

THERE is to be a GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers held at the Goldsmiths Hall, on Wednesday the 18th current, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Directors, a Treasurer and Secretary.

The last General Meeting empowered Mr David Steuart banker in Edinburgh, to receive subscriptions till a Treasurer should be appointed.

Heritors of St Cuthbert's.

THE Heritors of the Parish are desired to meet within the Church of St Cuthbert's, on THURSDAY the 12th January instant, at Twelve o'clock noon, in order to consider a petition and memorial from the seat-holders of the Chapel of Ease, and other parochial matters.

By order of
JA. BALFOUR Preses.

Not to be repeated.

CHINA ORANGES, &c.

JUST now arrived from FARRO, a cargo of high coloured CHINA ORANGES and LEMONS;
To be SOLD by JOHN THOMSON and Company, Leith.
Who have also for Sale,
MALAGA FIGGS, in casks and frails.
SUCCUS LIQUORICE, in boxes.
MUSCATEL RAISINS, in boxes, and SUN ditto in casks.
FRENCH APPLES, PRUNES, WALNUTS, and CHESNUTS.

HEMP.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Warehouse of Mess. Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith, for account of the shippers, on Friday the 13th current, at one o'clock afternoon,

A considerable Quantity of St PETERSBURGH CLEAN HEMP, of an excellent quality, and will be put up in lots as purchasers may incline.

SPIRITS AND WINES, &c.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, at the head of Canongate, Edinburgh, most respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has on hand a large stock of Foreign Spirits and Wines, of *excellent* quality, which he is selling wholesale and retail at the following low prices.

Per Gallon.	s.	d.	Per Bottle.	s.	d.
Best Rum,	8	0	Best old Port Wine,	1	6
Single ditto,	6	0	Ditto Sherry ditto,	1	6
Best French Brandy,	10	0	Lisbon ditto,	1	6
Good ditto,	8	0	English Carcavilla and Malaga,	1	0
Single ditto,	6	0			
Good Dutch Geneva,	6	0			
Proof Whisky,	4	0			

He has also on hand a large stock of *excellent* Congou, Souchong, and Hyson Teas, which he is selling as low as ... Good Lump Sugar furnished to Tea Customers at 7 d. per lib.

FOR JAMAICA,
THE ELISABETH,
JOHN FISH Master,
Will be clear to sail by the 20th January, and will deliver goods at Montague Bay, Lucea, and Green Island.

The Elizabeth is a British built vessel, and particularly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, having a large cabin, and several state rooms.

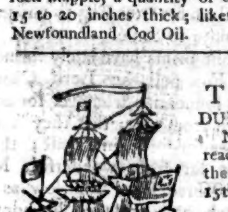
For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

FOR HALIFAX,
THE BRIG MARY,
(Burden about 160 Tons)
Will be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 1st of January, and will be clear to sail by the 10th of February next.

The Mary is a fine fast-sailing vessel, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Alexander Warrand, Glasgow, or Morrison and Company, Greenock.

Morrison and Company have for sale a cargo of American Timber, consisting of oak, elm, beech, black birch, rock mapple, a quantity of elm keel pieces, and masts from 15 to 20 inches thick; likewise a cargo of exceeding fine Newfoundland Cod Oil.



FOR GRENADA,
THE UNION,
DUNCAN M'NAUGHT Master,
Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take goods on board by the 15th instant, and sail by the 15th February.

FOR ST KITT's,
THE CLYDE,
ROBERT DOUGLAS Master,
Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 20th instant, and clear for sea by the 20th February next.

For freight or passage in either of these ships, apply to Alexander Houston and Company in Glasgow, or Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock.

Glasgow, Jan. 5. 1786.

House in Edinburgh to be Sold.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st February 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THAT large DWELLING HOUSE, lately possessed by the deceased Captain Dalrymple of Fordell, lying at he south end of the Potter-row, consisting of three storeys tnd garrets, with an area, or court, adjacent thereto, 46 feet by 30, containing a coach-house and stable, with a hay-loft, and stalls for five horses.

On the ground storey of the house there is a large kitchen, servants hall, housekeeper's room, dressing-room, several closets, and cellars with catacombs.

The second storey consists of a large dining-room, drawing-room, a large bed-chamber, closets, and other conveniencies.

The third, or attic storey, consists of three large bed-chambers, with closets and other conveniencies.

The garret storey consists of three rooms.

William Alexander, wright in Bristo-street, will shew the premisses; and, for farther particulars, application may be made to Francis and John Anderson writers to the signet, anover-street.

The whole of the purchase Money returned, if drawn only a Prize of 20 l.

ALL the PRIZES, namely, the first drawn Ticket on the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, or the 16th day, or the last drawn Ticket on the last day, are entitled to 1000l. each, according to the scheme of the present ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, which will begin drawing on the 6th of February 1786, are included in the following plan, whether a 20 l. or a 20,000 l. and continue for the whole time of the drawing, and will be paid on demand, without any discount or deduction.

FRIENDLY BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,
Held at No. 26. Cornhill,
BY HORNSBY AND COMPANY,

Who respectfully submit the following mode of subscribing to the present State Lottery—The encouragement they have met with from a generous Public on every occasion, emboldens them to hope, that the present plan will meet with universal approbation, as it affords the greatest advantages that can possibly be given.

For ONE GUINEA only.		For HALF-A-GUINEA.	
If a L. 20,000	to 1600	If a L. 20,000	to 800
10,000	to 800	10,000	to 400
5000	to 400	5000	to 200
2000	to 160	2000	to 80
1000	to 80	1000	to 40
500	to 40	500	to 20
100	to 10	100	to 5
50	to 5	50	to 2 10 s.
20	to 1 Guinea	20	to Half-a-Gu.
Being the whole of the purchase Money.		Being the whole of the purchase Money.	

For SIX SHILLINGS (only) half the benefits will be paid as soon as drawn, agreeable to the Half-Guinea plan, and if only a 20l. Prize, the Six Shillings returned.

Capital Prizes sold by HORNSBY and COMPANY, viz. two of 20,000 l. four of 10,000 l. six of 5000 l. eight of 2000 l. fifteen of 2000 l. forty of 500 l. besides the 10,000 l. in Cox's Museum Lottery, which prizes have been paid in full immediately.

N. B. Letters post paid duly answered.

Subscribers to this Society may have an account of their numbers sent to any part of the town or country, free of expence.

HORNSBY and COMPANY request their numerous Subscribers to the last Irish State Lottery, to return their certificates, and that a new one for the ensuing English State Lottery will be given gratis.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BLACKWOOD, jun. Merchant in Dunfermline, deceased.

THE trustees for the heirs and Creditors of the said John Blackwood, having now sold the whole heritable subjects which pertained to the defunct, intend dividing the money arising therefrom, with all convenient speed, after Whitsunday next; for that purpose, request such of the Creditors of the said John Blackwood, jun. who have not lodged their claims, with the grouds of debt, to lodge the same in the hands of John Hutton, writer in Dunfermline, factor next; and such of the Creditors who have not signed the deed of accession, will please call at the said John Hutton, and subscribe the same on or before the said day, so as the trustees may have the claims adjusted, and the Creditors ranked.

The Creditors who were conjoined in the confirmation of the defunct's household furniture, must give credit for what they have received of said funds.

Not to be repeated.

DISTILLERY.

Dunfermline, Jan. 5. 1786.

THE Farmers of this parish being this day met, impelled from necessity to take under consideration their distressed situation, from the want of a market to sell their barley, and thereby deprived of the means of paying their stipulated rents, on account of the almost total stoppage given to the distillery of whisky from malt, by the oppression of the excise laws, and the still more rigorous and oppressive execution of these laws, to the real hurt and impending ruin of the corn farmers in the Lowlands of Scotland.

The meeting have no pretensions to judge or prescribe the proper mode of altering and reforming these laws, either in their text or execution, for the relief of the country; But they humbly apprehend, that if stills in general were allowed, and a licence put upon them according to their contents, in full of every other duty whatever, and the whole excise put on the malt, this behoved to be a great saving to Government, as one fourth of the revenue officers would do the business in every department, the duties easily and expeditiously collected, to a much greater amount, and with more certainty, as thereby a total end would be put to all smuggling in defraud of the revenue, and a vast saving to the trader. Hoping these or similar hints will be improved upon by the landed property, for their own emolument, and relief of their tenants, is the only object we have in view.

The meeting therefore appoint their Preses, Mr James Stenhouse, farmer at Grange, and Mr Robert Wilson of Sylvania, farmer, as their delegates, to meet with the general meeting of the farmers of this country, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon the second Wednesday of January next, the preses, or any two of them, to be a quorum.

WILL. CUNNINGHAM, Preses.

SUPERIORITIES IN FIFE TO SELL, AND A FARM TO LET.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of Kinnynmond, and North and East Auchmuirs, lying within the parish of Kinglassie, and county of Fife. The valued rent of these lands amounts to 465 l. Scots, and pay of yearly feu-duty 28 l. Sterling.

ALSO,

To be LET together, or in parcels, for such number of years as may be agreed on, not exceeding nineteen, and entered to at Martinmas 1786, The FARM of URQUHART, in the parish of Dunfermline, consisting of 270 acres, or thereby, divided into 20 inclosures, lying immediately on the west side, and very near the town of Dunfermline, from which there are five good roads of communication from different parts of the town to the farm, which is a great advantage either to the inhabitants of the town, who may incline to take part of the lands, or to the tenant, who can easily carry dung from any part of the town to the farm. There is a new and complete set of houses, and the farm is in good order. The incoming tenant will enter to 12 acres of fallow, which will get three ploughings, also 19 acres of foggage, on the 20th July, 1786.

Proposals in writing to be given in to Mr Beatson at Lochgelly, by Kinghorn, or to Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. the proprietor, at Minto, or Mr Brown, his factor there, by Hawick. Robert Taylor, or David Christie, the present tenants, will show the grounds. A person will be at Urquhart every day, from the 16th to the 22d of January, to commune with those that wish to take parcels.

For further particulars with regard to the superiority, apply to Mr Beatson, or Mr Robert Trotter, writer to the gnet.

To the Public in General.

Dunfermline, Jan. 6. 1786.

THE Convener of the CRAFTS of this Burgh, having met the Corporations, and having seen various advertisements in the newspapers, from the Farmers of the different parishes of Scotland, complaining of the low prices of their Grain; and that they are looking up to the Landed Interest for their assistance at Parliament, to have the Distillery laws repealed, that by this means they may find a better market for their grain;—The said Incorporations, and a good many more of the respectable Inhabitants there, think the price of grain is rather too high already; and that we have as much occasion to look up to the Landed Interest for their assistance, as any Farmers in Scotland, to intercede with the Legislator, that the Distillery laws may stand as they now are; or, that they may put them in as good a footing for the benefit of the industrious: And that we are of opinion, That the *Landed* Interest will be better secured, and the Farmers find a surer market, than by using means to raise the price of grain above what the industrious are able to afford; for in so doing, nothing can be expected, but bankruptcy and mobing, which we are far from wishing to hear or see.—Likewise, it is well known, from the coldness of our climate, and the scantiness of our crops some years bygone, the Legislator and the Landed Interest both have been obliged to contribute for the supply of the nation from foreign countries.—We could have wished, that some of the more opulent Burghs had appeared before us; but as none seemed to step forward, we thought it our duty to make this public advertisement: And if any shall incline to follow, we will willingly contribute our share to any expence that shall be incurred in making application to Parliament, for the good of the nation in general; and wish, that if any shall follow our example, that they would appoint Delegates to meet at Edinburgh.

DAVID TOD, Convener.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the St ... Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 3d of February 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE LANDS of CRAIGIEBURN, with the Multures and Pertinents, lying within the parish of Moffat and sheriffdom of Dumfries. These lands hold of the Crown; the yearly rent, after payment of the stipend, is 74l. 15s. 8d. and part of them is subset by the present tenant at an advanced rent of 15l. The tiends are valued.

The situation of these lands is remarkably beautiful, within two miles of Moffat. There is easy access to the adjoining country and market towns by very good roads. The lands are extensive, and well known to be the best pasture and arable grounds in that country; are completely inclosed and subdivided with sufficient stone dykes, have good farm houses, and plenty of fuel. The mansion house lies in a most romantic situation, and adjacent to it there is a quantity of valuable full-grown wood, estimated at 120l. The natural woods are of very great extent, stretching about two miles alongst the water of Moffat. Above ten years ago they were sold for 1300l. Sterling, have since been inclosed mostly with a stone dyke, and the vacancies planted with many thousands of young trees at a great expence. The young wood is far advanced, and has a most beautiful ... the finest hazel and other underwood, fit for hoops, &c. for which there is a constant demand. Before the wood was cut, the yearly produce was betwixt 30l. and 40l.; but as it is now inclosed, and properly taken care of, much more may be expected. Competent judges are of opinion, that in the space of a few years the woods will be more valuable than the lands.

For the encouragement of offerers, the upset price will be only 2000l. and great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands.

Any person wishing to purchase privately may apply to John Tait junior, writer to the signet, who has power to treat, will shew the title-deeds and current leases, and inform concerning other particulars. The wood forester will shew the lands and woods.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

THE present state of North Britain is such as must excite the anxious care of every feeling mind. The uncommon and unexpected rise of the Stocks presents indeed a flattering prospect. It says, public credit is great, and that this country possesseth still the confidence of Europe. These advantages are chiefly confined to England, while the situation of Scotland is little regarded. To her fisheries, notwithstanding of many individual and spirited attempts, no parliamentary attention has as yet been paid. Her commerce stands on unequal terms. Every mean has been employed to crush a rising and most beneficial branch of trade, the Distillery. If ever the Irish Propositions, as they now stand, be carried into execution, her staple manufacture will be entirely ruined. What is the cause of this neglect? The jealousy of a dropsical city; the ruinous and confined attachment of a great unexperienced man. Let us observe with coolness, and relate without prejudice. A bill, the precise tendency of which the best political wisdom could not foresee, was the cause of the ejection of its framer, and, by consequence, of a change in the ministry. This bill was peculiarly obnoxious to a proud, over-grown monopoly. Their emissaries were powerful and active. Their complaints even entered the royal ear, and produced the desired effect—Fox dismissed, and one partial to their interest brought into office. Pit, from actions I judge, has two favourite children the city of London, and the East India Company, to whose ease, convenience, and power every other consideration has been sacrificed. Teas, old and almost rotten, have been sold at high prices. Thousands flow into their unworthy coffers. A great number of new vessels have been taken up; but has this country been benefited?—Has she been improved? The Scotch Distillers have, in the course of a few years, increased in wealth, and in power. They have been the active instruments of increasing the public revenue, of giving employment to numbers, of promoting agriculture, and of being beneficial to the community at large. Our spirits found access, at last, into the Capital; and a lucrative trade commenced. This alarmed the Londoners. The cries of a dear peaceable favourite must be heard; the entrance of Scotch spirits prevented, not by direct plain prohibition. —this the constitution would not permit, but by altering and screwing up the Excise Laws. The effect is now plain, and obvious. It is felt and acknowledged by all.

PATRIOTICUS.

AMERICA.

From the NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.
Monday, Oct. 17, 1785.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankland to his friend in Virginia, dated Aug. 17. 1785.

"Our Assembly met the 1st instant, and will adjourn this day or to morrow. A few necessary regulations are adopted, and a plan for calling a convention to recognise the present constitution, or introduce a new one. We have now the most friendly assurances from North Carolina, since Governor Martin's administration has expired, and we on our part have passed an act to adjust all accounts amicably, and agreeable to justice. Why does your state seem so much out of humour at these events? Did it not originate with them, the plan of having new States 150 miles square? Was it not a celebrated genius of your's, when a delegate in Congress, that drew up the scheme last for having ten new States, and a system adopted as matters arrived at maturity, to lay off the remaining part of the western country into similar jurisdictions? What object can you now have, when your lands are all sold, to retain a people under an authority from which never you nor they can derive any benefit, but contrawise, contention and perhaps endless hatred? This does not look like acting with your usual foresight and liberality.

"The Chicasas King with several Chiefs lately paid us a visit. He seems to be a man endowed ... an Indian. In his speeches he delivered himself fluently and with great force of argument, discovering a clear knowledge of the strength and interest of the southern tribes; and of the causes and probable effects of the late revolution. These people are more comely in their persons, kindlier in their dispositions, than any of the nations I have been acquainted with. If their present temper is well improved by the Commissioners of Congress, very valuable effects may be produced. The Cherokees are now become despicable; that part of them that removed to Chockamogga about the commencement of the war still give attention to hunting and shealing horses from off the frontiers, or the Kentucky Path. The towns on the Tenace are chiefly subsisted by their crops, and the sale of corn to our new settlements adjoining to them."

Shelburne, (N. S.) Oct. 5. By a letter from New-York we learn, that the Court of France have insisted upon Congress making restoration to the proper owners of all the estates confiscated since the signing of the peace at Paris. Congress, it is known, are invested with no powers equal to such a measure, and can only recommend it to the different Assemblies. How far they are disposed to comply with such an institution, time will unfold to the inhabitants of Europe; those on this side the Atlantick, who will be able perhaps to judge from time past.

From the STATE GAZETTE *of* SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charlestown, Oct. 27. Sir Robert Herries, of London, proposes to the Farmers-General of France, to furnish them with 49,000 hogsheads of tobacco on the following terms:

One half shall be delivered in the present year, and the remaining half the next years, in such ports of France as shall be required.

The quality shall be one half Virginia ordinary, one-eighth Virginia superior, and three-eighths Maryland ordinary.

The price of the first 20,000 hogsheads shall be ten per cent. less than the current prices at the three principal markets of Europe, viz. London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg; these current prices shall be certified monthly by sworn brokers of each place; they shall be reduced to the money of France, according to the exchange of the day, and an average formed, which shall be the price for all the tobacco delivered in that month; but freight, insurance, and commission, are not to be deemed in this price.

There shall be a deduction of 15 per cent. for tare, allowance, and escompte.

For the remaining 20,000 hogsheads, delivered in such ports of France as shall be required, the prices shall be, forty livres for the Virginia superior, 38 for the Virginia ordinary, and 35 for the Maryland, for every quintal, *poias de more*, deducting 15 per cent. for tare, allowance, and escomptes, and all charges included, except commission.

On accepting these propositions, the Farmers-General shall permit Sir Robert Herries to draw on them for the amount of 10,000 hogsheads, which 10,000 hogsheads shall be delivered by him, one third in two months, another in four months, and another in six months; and every subsequent parcel of 10,000 hogsheads shall be drawn for and delivered in the same way.

If the agents of the Farmers-General should have already engaged so much, that the above quantity may not be wanting, the Farmers-General may decline so much of what would be last delivered, giving six months notice.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.
THE STAR,
DONALD DENOON Master,
Lying at the birth at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and and all places adjacent, deliverable at Leith, and sails the 20th of January 1786.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

1983

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Jan.* 3.

Madrid, Dec. 8.

THIS morning, Monsieur de Dryer, late Danish Envoy at the Court of Great Britain, had his first audience of the King of Spain, in the same character.

LLOYD's LIST, *Jan.* 3.

THE Hope, or Esperanza, Souza, from Petersburgh to Lisbon, is lost on the French coast, about three miles from Calais.

The Sara Adelounda [illegible], from Dantzick for Plymouth, [illegible] near Calais.

From the London Papers, Jan. 3.

Kaschan, Nov. 24. The 20th of this month we were gratified with a spectacle perfectly new in this place—the baptism of a Jew of Tabor in Bohemia. An innumerable crowd of people, of all persuasions, attended. The Jew received the sacrament according to the Lutheran form, and at his baptism was named Joseph Samuel Felix.

Ferrara, Nov. 21. The Cardinal Archbishop of this place yesterday baptized six Jews, one of whom was about 20 years old; the five others were one entire family, namely, the father, mother, and three daughters, the eldest of whom was nine years old, the second six, and the youngest one. The above ceremony was performed with great pomp, and amidst a vast concourse of people.

Berlin, Dec. 6. If several of our public prints are to be relied on, the King of Prussia has issued orders for augmenting the six companies of Chasseurs to ten.

Vienna, Dec 12. The following are the heads of the forty articles that compose the treaty of commerce between our Severeign and the Court of Russia:

"The subjects of the Emperor shall be, as the English are, obliged to pay throughout Russia, the port of Riga excepted, the different duties in lawful money of Russia, the rix dollar being valued at 125 copecks. [illegible] Hungaria will pay [illegible] rate of only four rubles and 50 copeicks per hogshead of six anchors; the better sort of wines, such as Tokay, &c. nine rubles per hogshead. By the 12th article, the high contracting powers engage themselves to a strict adherence to the terms of the armed neutrality, as entered into by divers powers during the last war. By the 24th, leave is granted to the subjects of the Emperor to build and purchase houses at the following places, viz. Petersburgh, Muscow, Archangel, Cherson, Sebastropolis, and Theodosia, with full assurances that the owners of such houses shall have at no time, on any pretence whatever, any of the military billeted upon them; per contra, and on the same conditions, the Russians shall enjoy the like privileges at Vienna, Presburgh, Tameswar, Lemberg, Brody, and Triesta. Tae China-ware, manufactured at Vienna, may be imported into Russia, exclusively of any other similar ware whatever from other countries, and in return the Russian exporters shall be favoured in the sale of their furs within the Imperial dominions. Such commodities as may hereafter be exported from Russia and China by way of the ports of Cherson, Sebastropolis, and Theodosia, shall be subject only to one fourth of the duties paid heretofore. It shall be lawful for the Russians to carry their goods to Ostend and Newport, house them at those places, and remove at pleasure, without paying any manner of duty. Hides from Russia shall be rated in the Austrian dominions at six florins, 40 kreutzers per quintal; furs at ten, and caviare at five per cent. ad valorem.

L O N D O N, *Jan.* 3.

On Sunday, several of the nobility resorted to Windsor to compliment their Majesties on account of its being New-year's Day.

The same day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales dined with their Majesties at Windsor.

Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth continues dangerously ill at Windsor. Their Majesties are so affected at the dangerous situation of the Princess, that they have made no visits, nor even appeared abroad, during their Christmas retirement to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales has been so attentively anxious about the health of his sister the Princess Elizabeth, that, since the absence of the King and Queen from town, his Royal Highness has not missed a day without personally visiting or sending a message of enquiry after her health.

Orders are given to the Board of Works for fitting up both Houses of Parliament against the ensuing session, which continues fixed to sit the 24th inst. for the dispatch of business.

Orders are given for the Grand Council Chamber at St James's to be fitted up for the reception of their Majesties, the young Princesses, and Nobility, to hear the New Year's Ode performed, which will be on Thursday next.

By order of their Majesties, New Year's Day is to be observed at St James's on Thursday. At two o'clock the New Year's Ode will be performed in the Great Council Chamber.

The reason for putting off the celebration of New-year's day at Court, was not that it would be improper to hold levees on Sundays, for that is frequently done; but because the singing the ode is always a part of the Court festivity on that day; and as singing any thing on Sundays, except psalms, or other parts of the church service, would be improper.

The King having by royal authority put off New-year's day till Thursday next, reminds us of the ingenious device made use of by Captain Nangle, of facetious memory, to get a dinner from a most sapient Peer of Ireland. The Captain had resolved to dine one day with the said Peer. It happened that there was to be that day an eclipse of the sun; and Nangle met his Lordship driving full speed towards town, that he might view the sun from an observatory built on the top of a hill near Dublin. This journey would have defeated the plan the Captain had laid for a pleasurable excursion into the country, and a good dinner. The noble Earl, who is remarkable for being the best gentleman coachman in the three kingdoms, and who was actually on the coach-box, drew in his horses when he saw Captain Nangle, asked him how he was, and whither he was going, expressing at the same time his surprize that he had not staid in town to see the eclipse, to view which he himself was driving with so much speed. "Then, my Lord, (replied Nangle), if you have no other business in town, you may e'en turn back, for I can assure you the eclipse is put off." The wise Nobleman was taken in. "Egad then, (said he), I am very glad I met you so near home, or I should have had my trouble for my pains." So saying, he turned about his horses, and, accompanied by Nangle, drove directly to his country-seat, where an excellent dinner was provided, with plenty of good claret to wash it down.

The mourning for the late consort of the Prince of Mecklenburgh was so unexpected, that several Noblemen and Gentlemen went to Court on Christmas day, in the second mourning dress for the Queen's brother; but finding, when they got to St James's, that a new mourning had been ordered for that day, they were under the necessity of returning home to change their clothes, as the Court etiquette pronounced them inadmissible in their then dress to the royal presence.

The Duke of Northumberland lies dangerously ill of the gout at Bath.

The public are so interested in the recovery of their favourite little manager of the Haymarket Theatre, that they will be happy to hear there is a fair prospect of his being soon restored to their service. He writes in high spirits to a friend from Bath, who has favoured us with the following extract from his letter:

"My journey here rather did me good than harm; and, since my arrival, I have recovered the use of another joint in my left leg, or rather foot, so that, before I go, I suppose you'll hear of my going down in a country dance, or capering in a cotillion. I have not yet been permitted, on account of a gouty inflammation in my left hand, to touch or taste the Bath waters, but believe I shall be allowed a glass to-morrow, which perhaps may produce more gout; for you know

"The palsy's my ill, and the gout is my cure."

Last Thursday evening, died, at Kensington Palace, in the 81st year of his age, David Middleton, Esq; Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty, and Surgeon General to the army.

On Sunday night dispatches were received at St James's from the Right Hon. the Earl of Torrington, his Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Resident at the Court of Brussels; that Minister, it appears, has now transmitted home to his Majesty's confidential servants, a full and circumstantial account of his negociations with the Austrian Ministers on the score of commerce; together with a copy of the edict which has been issued by order of the Imperial Joseph, and which now stares in the face of travellers of all descriptions, by being posted up, according to an implicit and unequivocal order [illegible] of all the towns of Imperial Flanders [illegible].

The preamble to the edict of the King of France, for the new loan, deserves to be translated for the information of the English nation.

"LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre: To all present and to come, health.

"Although the wise and salutary measures we have taken to prevent the danger which threatened to disturb the tranquillity of Europe has occasioned this year a considerable encrease of expence: Altho' the intemperature of the seasons, and the visitation of Providence on many of our provinces, have added to our ordinary charges, that which the necessities of our people demanded from our bounty: Although the revenues have suffered diminution, and our recoveries have been delayed, yet the relative payments to the different services of the state have not been for one instant less exact; all our engagements have been punctually fulfilled; the terms of several reimbursements have even been anticipated; the arrears of rents have been even more promptly paid than heretofore; at no former time has so much of the public money been employed in redemptions; at no time has so much been employed in labours of public use, for the ports and harbours, the canals, the roads, and the drying of the marshes; at no time has commerce been more encouraged; at no time have the comforts of life been more abundantly distributed through the provinces.

"Such are already the fruits, such are the first principles of the plan we have adopted. The resources that we have found to satisfy so many wants in the midst of such obstacles, have served more and more to convince us, that economy in expence is the source of riches, and that credit is strengthened by the promptitude with which we discharge our obligations.

"We are now on the eve of paying off all the debts of the last war, and even of all the arrears due in the different departments. Their final acquitment will be accomplished in the course of the year 1786; and if it is not without regret that to do all this we are obliged to open another loan, we have at the same time the satisfaction of knowing, that by this aid we shall be able to effectuate this total clearance, and without this the order into which we are anxious to bring the finances would be impractica ble; and the surplus of revenue now accomplished, which is so necessary for the success of useful operations of finance, would be effected."

Such are the comfortable assurances which the Court of France holds out to the subjects of that most flourishing empire; and such are the grounds on which the Monarch now opens a fresh loan.

The Dutch, however, do not come forward with alacrity. Their old distrust of France still hangs about their chests. In consequence of this dullness in the Dutch market, the French Ambassador is to set out from Paris for the Hague without delay, to endeavour, if possible, to spirit up the Dutch merchants.

De Chameron, or Count de Chameron, as he now calls himself, who robbed and so villainously treated Mr Mackay some time ago, as was related in this paper, is, by order of the French Minister, removed to the Bastile, where he has suffered the punishment of the rack once, and has by this time, or very shortly, will suffer death by the torture. When Mr Mackay applied to the Duke of Dorset upon the subject, his Grace not only shewed the most polite attention to Mr Mackay, but assured him he would, if possible, get the woman sent over to be punished here; but as to the man, the Duke thought, that, as he had wounded the Officer of the Police, the French Government would not give him up; and with respect to the money which was found on the woman, and which the Inspector of the Police had lodged in the hands of M. Perigould, the Banker, his Grace would take special care to see it remitted. When the woman was taken, she denied having any of the money; but upon the officer telling her, if she did not confess, he would give her the rack, she instantly owned that she had two hundred and twenty five pounds concealed in the heel of her shoe, where it was found. The Marquis of Carmarthen shewed the same serious attention to Mr Mackay's case, as the Duke; nor can any thing equal the vigilance, activity and zeal, shewn by the French Government throughout this affair.——Chameron is charged by the French spies with being the writer of some scandalous paragraphs in the English newspapers, some time ago, respecting the Queen of France.

It is remarkable, that a new species of literary characters have lately been discovered near Tyndrum, on the north side of Loch Lomond, in Scotland. About this mountainous place are several lead-mines belonging to the present Earl of Breadalbane. The miners having a good deal of spare time, and little temptation to spend their money, formed some time since a little stock to purchase books. At first they got pieces of amusement, and then bought works of science, particularly treatises on mineralogy and other branches of natural philosophy. We are assured these subterraneous readers have now a well-assorted library of 7 or 800 volumes. Philosophy seems to have humanized and exalted their minds, as they are exceedingly attached to their noble patron; remarkably affectionate to their wives and families; and uncommonly courteous to such strangers as visit their sequestrated places of abode. *G. E. Post.*

The late Dr Johnson, during a visit to Colonel Mydleton, at his charming seat in the romantic woods of Gwaynynog in Denbighshire, used constantly to frequent one part of them with particular delight. In memory of his respectable friend, the Colonel has directed a handsome marble urn to be placed in the avenue with the following inscription: "This spot was often dignified by the presence of SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. whose moral writings, exactly conformable to the precepts of Christianity, give *ardour* to VIRTUE, and *confidence* to TRUTH."

The ice was so strong at London Bridge yesterday, that the barges were unable to pass either up or down that part of the river with safety.

No business was done at the Corn Exchange [illegible]

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, Dec. 23.

"This morning were executed here, pursuant to their sentence, the two brothers so long in our prison, for one of the most cruel murders that ever was perpetrated. The circumstances, as appeared not only upon their trial, but also in Confession, are, that these two men, natives of Valenciennes, in company with two others, having taken it into their heads, that a man and his wife, who occupied a small farm at Cluckellbere, two leagues from this place, were possessed of great riches, they entered their house in the night, and finding the husband in bed, two of them with a large knife severed his head from the body, while the others first felled the wife to the ground with a log of wood, and then decapitated her in like manner; after which, (though they found themselves mistaken as to the riches of the deceased) they plundered the house of whatever was portable, and took the road to Paris, robbing and ill-treating every passenger by the way. Two of the four however were soon taken, and in due season after conviction and condemnation were strangled at Paris. The others continued their depredations, but were at last taken in Flanders, and brought to the prison from whence they were this day carried for execution.—The solemnity differs in many respects from the usage of France. The criminals were brought to the place of execution, called the *Grande-Place*, about twelve o'clock; a scaffold with two wheels being previously erected, and the principal executioner attending.—The youngest brother (an healthy man, and not exceeding thirty years of age) was first brought up between the executioner and his assistants, preceded by the priest holding a crucifix. His coat and waistcoat were then stripped off, and he being placed and bound upon the wheel, the executioner immediately took up a massy bar of iron, and, contrary to the practice in many countries, inflicted the *coup de grace* first, then broke the arms, legs, and thighs, with as much speed as possible; afterwards, with a large knife he cut off the head at two blows, which was placed on an iron spike set up at the top of the scaffold, where it remained some hours as an example of terrour to the multitude. The other brother was then stretched upon the wheel, and suffered in the same manner. Their faces were both covered till after the separation of the heads. It was observable that one of the heads moved gently on the pole twice, as if some muscle had yet some portion of the *vis vitæ* remaining in it. The poor wretches died with decency, and the eldest fainted away while his brother was undergoing the dreadful operation."

Extract of a letter from Penzance, Dec. 22.

"Saturday last, about seven o'clock in the morning, a large ship was seen about two leagues west of the Land's End, in apparent great distress; the wind then very hard at east. Thirty people from a small village called Sunning, went out in two boats to her assistance. Between the ship and the shore, they were met by two boats from the vessel, who told them they were from Port au Prince, bound to Dunkirk; that they had been out fifty six days, and had met with hard weather. The ship was very leaky, and when they quitted her, she had six feet water in her hold, and they supposed she would go down in less than a quarter of an hour: This did not stop the Cornish-men; they boarded her, and found very foul play had been used, and great pains taken to sink the ship. Three augers were found, with which they had bored holes under the cabin floor, and the rigging cut away the more to disable her, and the principal pump gear hid. They stopped the holes as soon as possible, and in a few hours got her safe into St Mary's, in Scilly, where they are now discharging her cargo, which is coffee, sugar, and indigo; and I am just now informed by a letter (from Havre) that it is worth 10,000 l.—The person who calls himself the Captain, says his name is Francis Cardon, the ship called the Sarah; and that they left the real Captain sick in the West Indies. But that story gains very little credit here. They brought a great quantity of specie on shore with them, which is safely lodged in this town; I understand fifty chests of dollars."

The number of bankrupts last year has been very great:

January	38	August	41
February	52	September	28
March	48	October	21
April	36	November	61
May	42	December	47
June	57		
July	38	In all	509

Correct List of the National Debt to the 5th of January 1786.

Bank stock, -	L. 11,642,406	0	0
5 per cent. on Navy Ann.	17,869,993	9	10
4 per Cent. Consols -	32,750,100	0	0
3 per Cent. Consols	107,401,696	5	1
3 per Cent. reduced	37,340,073	4	0
3 per Cent. 1726 -	1,000,000	0	0
Long Ann. 680,375 l. per ann. calculated at 21 years purchase only -	20,411,250	0	0
Short Ann. 1777 — 25,000 l. per ann.—Short Ann. 1778 and 1779, 412,500 l. calculated at 14 years purchase,	6,125,000	0	0
South Sea Stock -	3,662,784	8	6
3 per cent. Old Ann.	11,937,470	2	7
3 per cent. New Ann.	8,494,830	2	10
3 per cent. 1751 -	1,919,600	0	0
India Stock - -	3,200,000	0	0
3 per cent. India Ann.	3,000,000	0	0
Total amounts to only	L. 266,725,097	12	10

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 3.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto 1751, —
5 per cent. Ann. shut, 107¾.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 87½ a 88.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. shut, 71½.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. red. 69½ a ¾.	Ditto unpaid, —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. shut.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778, shut.	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 12 s.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	
Ditto New Ann. —	Jan. 2. N. W.

E D I N B U R G H.

The London mail, due on Saturday, did not arrive till yesterday afternonn betwixt three and four o'clock. It appears from the way-bill, that all the roads betwixt Newcastle and Berwick, were blown up with snow; and that the mail, in several places, was obliged to be carried through the fields. Betwixt Alnwick and Berwick the roads became altogether impassable, and the mail was obliged to be lodged in a private house during a whole night. As the great storm of snow commenced on Thursday night, at which time the mail due this day left London, there is little probability of its arriving tonight in time for our publica ion.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 3.

"The present dangerous illness of the Princess Elizabeth, the third daughter of their Majesties, has unhappily baulked them of the different parties of the nobility, &c. and the *petit soupers*, intended to have been had at Windsor Castle, though her Majesty's spirits were before sufficiently depressed by the unexpected deaths of two very near relations. Instead of joy and merriment, during the holidays at Windsor, every thing is overspread with gloom and sorrow. The same melancholy occasion will of course prevent his Majesty from attending to any public business for several days to come.

"Several of the public prints have lately formed a coalition between Mr Fox and the Lord Chancellor; but there is no foundatian whatever for any such report. So far is it from true, that they have not even seen one another for some time past; tho' such a junction would be far from wonderful, Mr Fox having always represented Lord Thurlow as a great and manly character, and professed his admiration of him in the highest strains of panegyric.

"After all that has passed respecting the much-talked-of change of political sentiments in a certain learned Lord, it is now pretty certain that he will remain with Opposition. The fact is, that another certain learned Lord, in a much higher situation, absolutely refuses to act with him.

"By an express this morning from Bath, there are but little hopes of the recovery of his Grace of Northumberland; so that, in all probability, there will soon be a second blue ribbon to contend about.

"The frost is now more severely set in town than it has been known for many years past. The navigation is stopped, and every necessary of life, such as coals, bread, &c. is advancing daily in its price."

On Wednesday last, died at Dunfermline, Mrs Jean Smith, relict of William Balfour of Halbeath, Esq;

This day, the Livingstone, Gordon, from London, arrived safe in Leith Roads.

The account given in our last, of a brig, supposed to be the Friendship, from London to Leith, being drove ashore at Skateraw, proves but too true. By letters from Mr Ritchie, the master, it appears, that on Thursday night, about nine or ten o'clock, it

blew a gale of wind from the S. E. when it was expected they would have seen the May light. But, betwixt eleven and twelve, it came on very thick, with heavy showers of hail and snow. The ship was then under close-reefed top-sails, and foresail up. As they had then run the distance from the Scars, and not seeing the light of May, they hauled the vessel more up, to keep the weather-shore; but it came on to blow so excessive hard, and so very dark, they could not see any thing, although all hands were upon the fore-castle looking out. Soon after, the ship struck the ground; when the sea, being very tempestuous, made a fair passage over her, and carried off the boats and tackling. We are extremely sorry to mention, that Captain John Graham, late of the 54th regiment, with three of his childr n; one sailor passenger; William Henderson, belonging to Borrowstounness, one of the ship's crew; and a little boy, who came from Mess. Learmonth and Lindsay of London, unfortunately perished. It is supposed they were washed overboard; though, from the darkness of the night, the manner of their deaths cannot with certainty be known. The only other cabbin passenger was a lady, who having providentially got to the fore part of the ship along with the mariners, happily preserved her life, by clinging fast to one of them, who had tied himself to the bowsprit. Mrs Graham had also taken her passage on board; but was obliged to be put ashore, long before this melancholy disaster, on account of sea sickness. Saturday, a considerable part of the cargo was got out, particularly 89 chests of tea; and, if the weather proves favourable, it is expected the ship may be floated off, by empty casks, to a place of safety. Every assistance was afforded by Provost Fall, and other gentlemen from Dunbar.

A letter from Belfast, dated December 30. says, "It is with much concern we mention the loss of the ship Pitt, belonging to this port, Captain John M'Neil, master, on her voyage to Baltimore. The particulars respecting this melancholy event, we extract from the protest of William Wilson, boatswain's mate, and John Pendigrass, seaman, the only survivors. On the 26th of October they sailed from this port, into which they had been forced by contrary winds, on their passage from Liverpool to Baltimore, and on the 21st of the same month put into Waterford; on the 7th of November, with the wind at N. N. W. failed from Waterford; on the 9th it came round to the W. S. W. blowing hard, when the vessel was laid to. On the 10th, at night, set two reefed courses, and stood to the southward for six hours, then stood in four hours, and hauled up the mainsail in order to wear ship, when the vessel, about five o'clock in the morning, struck on the sunken rock called Kingbeg, about three quarters of a mile from the Sallees of Waterford; upon this all the people on board, except these two protesters, went into the long boat, and the ship sinking in abont ten minutes after she struck, carried her down, and all in her perished. These two survivors having taken to the yaul, and with the [illegible] of a loose seat, having no oars, got off from the vessel in sufficient time to avoid being drawn into the vortex created by her sinking; after remaining twenty-nine hours at sea, they were picked up by a small fishing-boat, and landed near Waterford Light-house, from whence they begged their way to Wexford: and then got a passage to Dublin, where they shipped themselves on board the Neptune for this town.

"There perished on this melancholy occasion, Capt. John M'Neil, John Ebbit, 1st mate, Joseph Kirwan, 2d mate, Joseph Garrot, boatswain, William Caldin, carpenter, and fourteen seamen, among whom were Francis Blackwell and Joseph M'Caman of this town; also Captain Robert Hammond and two brothers; Mr William Armstrong and brother of Ballynahinch; John M'Gulgan and his wife from near Downpatrick, and three Englishmen, passengers. The Pitt was a fine new vessel, about 400 tons burden."

Extract of a letter from Haddington, Jan. 6.

"Last night we had a most violent snow-storm, wind from S. E. The post-boy from Edinburgh to London was obliged to return, having only got the length of the toll-bar about a mile to the eastward. There was not so much as one cart-load of any species of grain in our market this day, an event not remembered by the oldest person in this place. The stage-coach from Haddington to Edinburgh, was likewise obliged to return back, the road being impassable. But this day the Justices of Peace of this county have ordered about one hundred labourers to be employed in opening the road."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 31.

"The most heavy fall of snow that has been known these many years past for so short a period, happened yesterday and this morning. Last night there was likewise so hard a frost, that the Liffey is frozen over; one salutary effect is however expected from this change of weather, that the nitrous particles of frost will purify the air, and suspend or remove the fatal effects of the putrid fever that raged of late with uncommon violence among the people.

"Last Saturday a duel was fought in his Majesty's Park the Phœnix, between ——— Ir——— and C. M. Esqrs. in consequence of a dispute relative to a lady's name which had been mentioned with a little indelicacy; after firing a case of pistols, the seconds interfered, and the affair was happily adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 3.

"The ensuing session is to be all condescension on the part of Administration; the redundancy in the treasury, of the appropriated and unappropriated duties, amount to little less than 300,000 l. so that we are to expect the speech will abound with eulogy on the happy circumstances of this country, and the infinity of good we have derived under the flattering care of the present ministry.

"Administration here have already declared their intention of not asking any *new supplies*; they are to vaunt themselves on the productiveness of the taxes of last session, which, for the situation of this country, were pretty liberal; 140,000 l. in a season was very pretty picking.

"Mr Orde's Commercial Bill, it is now understood, will not be brought forward by him, either in *propria persona*, or by any connected with the present set. It is to remain where it at present rests, without it is disturbed from the sleep of death by some *fire-brand* patriot, or the people.

"Among the new pensions that will meet the Commons at their assembling, for magnitude and value, that of Lord Westmeath's is the principal, not less than 1200 l. per annum."

We have frequently had occasion to take notice of the intention of establishing in this city a General Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures for Scotland. We are now happy to mention, that this public-spirited institution has already made considerable progress. A number of respectable subscriptions has been received; more are every day added; rules and regulations have been made out, and adopted.——The following Plan of this patriotic society, is laid before our readers, that the public may be enabled to judge of its utility and importance.

SCOTLAND, which, in times past, could scarcely be considered in any other light than that of a warlike nation, has, of late years, made rapid advances in Trade and Manufactures. The great body of the people, while under a feudal system, were engaged either in national contests, or in civil broils. The arts of peace and commerce were little cultivated; and absence from the field was generally passed in indolence, and improvement lost in inactivity. Those days, however, are now happily over; and the present spirit of trade, and of rising manufactures, which actuates this country, must be highly pleasing to every patriotic mind. To support and regulate this growing spirit of industry, becomes an object of national concern; and it will be felt as a duty by every good citizen.

If ever there was a time when attention to Trade and Manufactures was necessary, it is the present; at the end of an expensive war, with an enormous load of national debt, heavy taxes upon every article of life or convenience, and the treaties of commerce with Ireland, France, and America unsettled.

It is only by united virtue, and united industry, that such a situation can be raised to prosperity and eminence; and societies of men exerting their efforts to this noble purpose, deserve the applause of every well-wisher of his country.

It must be obvious, that a society of Merchants and Manufacturers, with united liberal views, may be highly useful to Commerce. They may, as a Body, establish plans and systems that may greatly contribute to improvement, and check others that might be detrimental; but which, as individuals, they would neither have planned, nor had ability to execute.

The increase and improvement of Trade and Manufactures is also deeply connected with the landed property; and every advancement in the first, has an evident tendency to promote the interest of the latter.

[illegible] and Manufactures, and the rules and practices of merchants, have hitherto been little attended to in the code of our municipal laws. It was even lately found, That the sinking of ships wilfully could not be punished as felony; and this crime, so daring in itself, and detrimental to the interests of commerce, only received a slight arbitrary punishment.

An united body of Merchants and Manufacturers, whose rules are understood among themselves, have it also in their power to prevent tedious and expensive litigations, the bane of harmony and industry. They have it in their power to bring forward important questions; to apply for laws, for the good of the whole, which no divided or separate interest could do with effect. They have it in their power to suggest new improvements, and to give aid to such as are worthy of pursuit; to assist the views of Parliament, in so far as they may be beneficial to the country; or to point out mistaken or partial measures, that might be hurtful.

In short, to give spirit and vigour to Commerce and Manufactures, assistance to genius and industry; to protect the just rights of individuals; to encourage the active, and discourage the idle; are objects which have a manifest tendency to render a people great, prosperous, and happy; and such are the purposes of the present institution.

The good effects of such institutions are conspicuous in the examples of those Chambers of Commerce that are already established in different parts of Great Britain; and it is to be hoped, that similar good effects will soon result from the establishment of one in Edinburgh.

EXTRACT *from* ARNOT'S CELEBRATED CRIMINAL TRIALS, *at the conclusion of the article* WITCHCRAFT. p. 366——371.

THESE instances afford a sufficient specimen of the mode of prosecution against the multitude of miserable persons who were sacrificed at the altar of the Fatal Sisters,—Ignorance,—Superstition,—and Cruelty. But, it is impossible to form an estimate of the number of the victims. For, not only the Lords of Justiciary, but bailies of regalities, sheriffs of counties, and the endless tribe of commissioners appointed by the Privy Council, and sometimes by Parliament, officiated as priests who dragged the victims to the altar.

The time, however, fast approached, when these human sacrifices were to be abolished. The last person who was prosecuted before the Lords of Justiciary for withcraft was Elspeth Rule, who was tried before Lord Anstruther, at the Dumfries Circuit, on the 3d of May 1709. No special act of witchcraft was charged against her; the indictment was of a very general nature, that the prisoner was *habit and repute* * (that is, generally holden and deemed) a witch; and that she had used threatening expressions against persons at enmity with her, who were afterwards visited with the loss of cattle, or the death of friends, and one of whom run mad.—The Jury, by a majority of voices, found these articles proved, and the Judge ordained the prisoner to be burned on the cheek, and to be banished Scotland for life.—The last person who was brought to the stake in Scotland for the crime of witchcraft was condemned by Captain David Ross of Little Daan, sheriff-depute of Sutherland, A. D. 1722.

Besides, in the sufferings, and tragical end of the persons already specified, human ingenuity seems to have been exhausted in devising variety of torment, against other persons who lay under the suspicion of witchcraft, and who persisted with astonishing fortitude, in denying the absurd imputation, even when urged with the sharpest tortures.

From the universal and excessive abhorrence entertained at a witch, a suspicion of that crime, independent of judicial severities, was sufficient to render the unhappy object anxious for death.—Thrusting of pins into the flesh, and keeping the accused from sleep, were the *ordinary* treatment of a witch. But if the prisoner was endued with uncommon fortitude, other methods were used to extort confession. *The boots, the caspie-claws, and the pilniewinks*, engines for torturing the legs, the arms, and the fingers, were applied to either sex; and that with such violence, that sometimes the blood would have spouted from the limbs. Loading with heavy irons, and whipping with cords, till the skin and flesh were torn from the bones, have also been the adopted methods of torment.

The bloody zeal of those inquisitors attained to a refinement in cruelty so shocking to homanity †, and so repugnant to justice, as to be almost incredible. Not satisfied with torturing *the person* of the accused, their ingenious malice assailed the more delicate feelings, and ardent affections of *the mind*. An aged husband, an infant daughter, would have been tortured in presence of the accused, [illegible] her resolution.—[illegible] death itself did not screen the remain of those miserable persons from the malice of their posecutors. If an unfortunate woman, trembling at a citation for witchcraft, ended her sufferings by her own hands, she was dragged from her house, at a horse's tail, and buried under the gallows.

Locke had written upon government, Fletcher had been a patriot statesman, Bolingbroke had been a minister in the Augustan age of Queen Anne, ere this system of legal murder and torture was abolished.—This was an honour which the tardy humanity of their countrymen reserved, *almost to the middle of the present century, for Mr CONDUIT, ALDERMAN HEATHCOTE, and Mr CROSSE.* These gentlemen brought a bill into the House of Commons, which was passed into a law, repealing the former statutes against witchcraft, Scots as well as English, and discharging prosecutions for that crime, or [illegible] of this statute, vanished all those imaginary powers, so absurdly attributed to women oppressed with age and poverty.

While we reflect upon the blind and barbarous superstition of our ancestors, while we bestow the tribute of applause on those humane and liberal senators who introduced this law, we cannot help lamenting, that a sect among us looks upon the abolition of the penal statutes against witchcraft, not only as an evil, but a sin.——The *Seceders* published an act of their Associate Presbytery at Edinburgh, A. D. 1743. This act, which is full of the most illiberal and absurd doctrines, the most seditious and intolerant spirit, was reprinted at Glasgow, so late as the year 1766. In it there is contained *the Annual Confession of Sins*, which, to this day, they read from the pulpit. Among the sins *national* and *personal* there confessed, are the act of Queen Anne's parliament, for tolerating the Episcopal religion in Scotland, the act for adjourning the Court of Session during the Christmas holidays; '*as also the penal statutes against witches have been repealed by Parliament, contrary to the express law of God.*'—The *Seceders* comprehend a very large body of the populace of Scotland. Their zeal for the renewal of the Covenant, their tolerant spirit, are either not attended to by those who have been exerting their endeavours to arm our populace, *or those advocates for a militia* little know to what important and dangerous purposes religious zeal may be applied.

It is well deserving of remark, that the same sect, which is railing at patronages, and preaching up the renewal *of the Solemn League and Covenant*, should display the most rancorous spirit of opposition to the repeal of the penal laws *against Popery and against witchcraft.*

These pages, while they state facts deeply interesting, they, at the same time, give a melancholy display of human nature. If they present us with the *outrageous crimes of the prisoners*, they also exhibit what is much more shocking, the *legal murders of the Court.*—Let us enquire whence proceeded a system of penal law, so repugnant to justice, humanity and policy; and draw the important conclusion.

The want of science, and of civil liberty, is the fundamental source of those proceedings, where tyranny and superstition, masked in the solemn garb of law and justice, stride horrible with all their ghastly train, of confiscation, torture, and murder. On the want of science has been erected the monstrous farbrick of superstition. The want of civil liberty has enabled tyrants to sport with the most sacred rights, the most tender feelings of mankind. Tyranny and superstition dictated the barbarous laws, which have brought so many innocent persons to an ignominious death. And the same want of science, and of liberty, which gave occasion to the enactment of sanguinary laws, introduced carelessness into the forms of judicial proceedings, and injustice in the measure of legal evidence.

Beyond all her other qualifications, then, let Science be revered as an antidote to Superstition, as a friend [illegible] Civil Liberty, and as *the true Philosopher's Stone*, which, in [illegible] transmutes the iron rod of a tyrant into the golden sceptre of a King, the father of his people.

* *Habit and repute* is a very dangerous doctrine of the law of Scotland, at this minute in full force, by which a man may be hanged, although hardly any charge be exhibited against him, but that he has a bad character.—For instance if a man is charged with stealing a pair of old shoes value three-pence, and with being *habit and repute* a thief, if the Jury find such indictment proved, or such prisoner guilty, the Court would by law be bound to sentence the prisoner to be hanged;—if my temerity may be pardoned, for supposing that any such thing exists as a precise established rule of criminal law in Scotland.

† Records of Justiciary, June 24. 1596. When Alison Balfour was accused of witchcraft, she was put in the caspie-claws, where she was kept forty-eight hours; her husband was put in heavy irons, *her son put in the boots, where he suffered fifty-seven strokes*, and her little daughter, of about seven years of age, put in the pilniewinks, in her presence, in order to make her confess.—She did confess.—She retracted her confession, in the course of the trial; and publickly, at her execution, declared, that the confession was extorted from her by the torments.——The mode of tormenting and executing those miserable women is further illustrated by the authentic accompt of the expence of burning a witch at Burncastle, near Lauder, A. D. 1649, an original paper, published in Appendix, No. 6.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE following idea is founded in justice, and seems very practicable. If practicable, it will remove the present bone of contention betwixt the London Distillers and the Scotch Distillers.—A. B. a London Distiller, has a still of a thousand gallons contents; he works off his still once a-day, and no oftner, and pays a given duty. C. D. a Scotch Distiller, has likewise a still of a thousand gallons contents, which he agrees to work off once a-day, and no oftener, and to pay for each still so wrought off the identical duty that is paid by the London Distiller. Mash tuns, and quality of malt are out of the question.

Edin. Jan 7. 1786. NERVA.

MONEY.

SIX THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be advanced in different sums, on freehold security that is noways incumbered. Gentlemen, Clergymen, Merchants, Traders, &c. may be accommodated on the security of insurance; the borrower to have his life insured at one of the offices of assurance of lives in London, and the policy of insurance to be lodged in the hands of the lender, for the time the cash is wanted, which may be had for any length of time.—The money will be lent for 5 per cent. It will cost according to age to insure. The mode will be pointed out to any that may answer this, how the [illegible] observed, is requested. No person but the real principal will be treated with. No less sum than 200 l. or more than 1000 l. will be lent to one person. Direct to J. Anderson, Esq; Denmark Hall, Camberwell, near London.

N. B. All letters, post-paid, will be duly answered; and it is requested any person that may make application, on the security of insurance, will name their age.

☞ A great delay has been occasioned by many persons who have applied for a part of Mr Anderson's money, giving reference or sending letters to a second person, or agent in London, it is requested, that any person who may answer the above will apply to Mr Anderson alone, as his agent does all the business, and no other person will be attended to.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, in the Customhouses of the Ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at the hours of twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

Sundry Parcels of TEA, WINES, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.—The goods and conditions of sale, to be seen at the respective Customhouses on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Customhouse hours.

DUNBAR, Thursday, 12th January 1786.—106 Gallons red Portugal Wine, 8 gallons White Portugal Wine, and 11 gallons Portugal Oil.

LEITH, Friday, 13th January.—32[illegible] libs. fine Black Tea, 524 libs. raw Coffee Berries, 58 yards Muslin, 1 cwt. 2 quarters, and 8 libs. Hard Soap.

PERTH, Saturday, 14th January.—20 cwt. 2 quarters, and 8 libs. Hard Soap, 5 cwt. 1 quarter, and 11 libs. Hair-powder, and a parcel of China.

DUNDEE, Monday, 16th January.—388 Gallons red Portugal Wine, 3 dozen and 11 quart bottles red French Wine, 39 pieces wrought Incle, 141 gallons Vinegar, 157 libs. Succus Liquoritiæ, 266 libs. Glass Beads, 28 libs. Castile Soap, and 35 pieces coarse Tea China.

MONTROSE, Tuesday, 17th January.—114 3-4ths Gallons red Portugal Wine, and 36 gallons Spanish Wine.

ABERDEEN, Thursday, 19th January.—160 libs. fine Black Tea, 177 libs. raw Coffee Berries, 830 Fir Deals, and 24 cwt. 2 quarters Tarred Ropes.

INVERNESS, Saturday, 21st January.—285 Gallons red Portugal Wine, 121 gallons white Portugal Wine, and 3 bolls Malt.

FORT-WILLIAM, Monday, 23d January.—8 Gallons French White Wine, and an open Boat, with two Oars.

OBAN, Tuesday, 24th January.—158 Gallons red Portugal Wine, and an open Boat.

ISLE MARTIN, Friday, 27th January.—[illegible] Portugal Wine.

STORNOWAY, Monday, 30th January.—500 Fir Deals, and 16 Cutts of Deals.

WIGTON, Tuesday, 31st January.—22 Quart bottles French Wine, 116 quart bottles Portugal Wine, 64 quart bottles White Wine, 101 baskets small Irish Salt, and 49 libs. undressed Flax.

TO be SOLD by public roup, for an annual feu-duty, and no purchase money, within the house of Andrew Baird vintner in Leith, on Thursday the 26th day of January instant, at two o'clock afternoon,

That Tenement of HOUSES in and

fronting St Andrews Street, Leith, belonging to the Incorporation of Wrights, Masons, &c. there, extending 99 feet in front, as presently possessed by James Weir baker, and others. At the back of which there is an area, on which the feuer is entitled to build to the extent of 40 feet backward from the present front of the tenement, with free lights.—These subjects to be sold in one or two lots as purchasers may incline. The conditions of roup, and a plan of the subjects, to be seen in the hands of John Boog wright in Leith, treasurer to the incorporation.

TO be LET, for one or more years, as can be agreed upon, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of January 1786, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

The King's Park, adjoining to the

Abbey of Holyroodhouse, as possessed by George Hinmars and others,—the entry to be at the term of Candlemas old stile. The King's Park is now divided into several different inclosures, which will be set together or separately.

Proposals may be given in, previous to the day of roup, to Mr Alexander Nairne accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Joseph Cauvin writer to the signet, by any person wishing to [illegible] George Hinmars at the house of King's Park, will show the grounds.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Coffeehouse of Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 25th day of January 1786, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

A LARGE Tenement of Houses,

Yard, and Pertinents, lying in the Bridgend of Dumfries; also a Small Tenement and Yard opposite the said large tenement, lying at the side of the water of Nith, belonging to the representatives of the deceased James Howat, wright there.

The articles of sale and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Edward Hyslop, writer in Dumfries; to whom, or to John Martin, baker there, by whom the said subjects are to be exposed, or John Dickson, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands a copy of the said articles of sale are lodged; intending purchasers may apply for further information.

NOTICE.

THE surviving Trustees and Commissioners for the Creditors of JAMES DUNLOP, late Merchant in Glasgow, thereafter in Virginia, now deceased, have appointed a general meeting of the creditors, to be convened in the Tontine Coffeehouse, Glasgow, upon Tuesday the 21st of February next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to consider certain proposals which have been made to them, and to give direction as to the necessary measures to be followed, for the further recovery of the debts. The creditors are therefore requested to attend punctually by themselves, or agents properly authorised.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT at a meeting of the Creditors of HUGH SETON of Touch, Esq; held in Edinburgh upon the 6th instant, for the purpose of chusing an interim-factor upon his sequestrated estates, in terms of the statute 23d of the King, Gideon Gray, present factor and overseer at Touch, was chosen interim-factor; and a general meeting of the Creditors, as directed by said statute, was appointed to be held, within John's Coffeehouse, at Edinburgh, upon the 7th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee or factor. That the said Gideon Gray having applied to the Sheriff of Stirling, to fix diets for the public examination of the said Hugh Seton, and of his family, or others acquainted with his business, Friday the 13th instant, and the three succeeding Fridays, have been appointed for that purpose, in the Sheriff's ordinary Court-house at Stirling.

Of all which this intimation is made, as directed by the statute.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against SAMUEL GARBETT of Birmingham in the county of Warwick, merchant, intend to meet on the 25th day of February next, (by adjournment from the 30th of November) at eleven in the forenoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of PATRICK BROWN and JAMES BROWN, and PATRICK BROWN and SON, Merchants in Portsoy.

AT a meeting of the creditors held here this day, ... Thomas Bannerman and Alexander Hadden the trustees, gave in the accounts of their management since the said 9th of September last, with an abriged scheme of division, and declared themselves ready to divide the balance in their hands, and then to resign their offices as trustees, agreeable to their former resolutions, and the advertisements thereof.

The creditors present considering that, owing to the stormyness of the weather, or some other such cause, the meeting was but thin, were unanimously of opinion, that the meeting should be further adjourned to the 26th of January current, that further advertisement may be given, and requested the trustees to continue the management till then; and, in case of their so doing, agreed, that they shall not be liable for omissions, or bound to do strict or exact diligence, nor be bound to take any further trouble or charge in the bankrupt's affairs than is necessary for dividing the money already in hand, and what further money may be paid in to them betwixt and the said 26th of January current. And the trustees having, in compliance with the unanimous request of the meeting, agreed to continue in office till the said 26th of January current, on the terms proposed, do hereby, in compliance with the appointment of the meeting, give notice, that another general meeting of the creditors of the said Patrick and James Brown, and Patrick Brown and Son, is to be held withinin the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, on Thursday the 26th of January current, at eleven o'clock before noon; and they require the whole creditors then and there to attend, by themselves or their agents properly authorised, in order to receive the first dividend of the bankrupts effects, so far as converted into cash, and to elect a new trustee or trustees in place of the saids Thomas Bannerman and Alexander Hadden, who are then peremptorily to resign.

THOS. BANNERMAN,
ALEXANDER HADDEN.

Aberdeen, 3d January, 1786.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased ALEXANDER GIBSON of Durie, Esq.

THE trustees of the said Alexander Gibson having sold his estate, will be ready to pay all the debts due by him, against Whitsunday next. They do therefore give this public notification to the creditors to receive payment of their debts, principal and interest, at that term; and require them, on or before the 1st of March next, to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths upon the verity thereof, emitted before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, specifying the interest due thereupon, in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, or Hugh Bremner, at Mr Alexander Farquharson's accomptant in Edinburgh, in order that the proper arrangement may be made for their payment.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Mr DAVID THOMSON of Inglestion, and of Mr ADAM THOMSON of Muncraig.

THE Trustee having now sold part of the lands belonging to the saids David and Adam Thomsons, the creditors are requested to lodge their claims and grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr David Russell accomptant in Edinburgh, the trustee, betwixt and the 10th of February next, in order that a division may be made among them of the funds which have been recovered.

Such of the creditors who reside in Galloway may lodge their papers with John Smith writer in Kirkcudbright, who will transmit them to Mr Russell.

NOTICE

IN the Process of RANKING and SALE, at the instance of George Home, Esq; of Branxton, factor and manager for Douglas, Heron, and Company, late bankers in Ayr, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, AGAINST David Cochran, merchant in Virginia, heir of the deceased Henry Cochran of Barbacklaw, and all and sundry his creditors, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary thereto, by interlocutor of date 21st December 1785, nominated and appointed Lord Rockville, of course, to rank the whole creditors of the bankrupt; and assigned the 18th of January 1786 for the said whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them respectively against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the FIRST TERM; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER, Clerk.

TO LET,

A Very handsome VILLA, within half

a mile of Edinburgh, having a commanding prospect of the frith of Forth and coast of Fife.

The House contains a dining-room 30 feet by 20, a drawing-room of the same size, another drawing-room 27 feet by 18, several good bed-chambers, servants hall, and other apartments, with a coach-house, stables, (in which are stalls for seven horses) and other offices, and a garden more than sufficient for one family.

The house will be let either furnished or unfurnished for one or two years, or a shorter space as may be agreed on, and may be entered to immediately.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh.

Excise-Office, Edinburgh, 6th Jan. 1786.

BY ORDER OF

The Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

THERE will be exposed to public sale by auction, at the times and places under-mentioned, the following Goods lately condemned as forfeited in the Court of Exchequer, and before the Justices of the Peace.

At EDINBURGH, in the Hall of the Excise-Office, on Friday the 13th of January instant, at twelve o'clock noon, 2928 pounds weight of HARD SOAP.

At AYR, in the Excise-office, on Saturday the 14th of January instant, at twelve o'clock noon, 2310 libs. of SOFT SOAP, with 15 Frames for keeping Soap.

At MONTROSE, in the Excise-office, on Tuesday the 17th of January instant, at twelve o'clock noon, 927 libs. of HARD SOAP.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Excise-offices on the day before, and morning of the day of each Sale.

SALE of LANDS in ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st day of March next, between five and six o'clock afternoon,

The extensive estates of DUNTROON, on Locherinan, and of OIB, on Lochsween; lying about 25 miles southwest of Inverary, in the parishes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The present free rent is upwards of 900 l. Sterling, and still improveable; of which that of Oib is better than 200 l. Sterling, and will be exposed separately in Lots, or together, as formerly advertised.

The tenants are thriving, the situation of the estate pleasant and convenient, the communication easy, the soil excellent, and the woods extensive and flourishing.

There is a commodious mansion-house with offices, pleasantly situated upon Locherinan, whence the Canal (an object now under the view of the Legislature) is intended to be executed across Lochgilphead. The estate of Oib has also an excellent situation for a place of residence. A more complete and desirable property rarely appears in the market.

For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the rentals, plans, surveys, and title-deeds of the estates; at Duncan Campbell writer, Inverary, or Mr Alexander Ross, accomptant in Edinburgh; who will treat as to a private bargain. John Campbell, schoolmaster at Duntroon, will show that estate: and John Campbell at Tayloch, the estate of Oib.

Shops in Edinburgh, and a House in Calton Hill, TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of January 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon, the Subjects after mentioned, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. That large Fore and Back SHOP and pertinents, situated near the head of Byres's Close in the Luckenbooths, on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, and possessed by Mr Walter Russel merchant, under lease, of which there are nine years to run after Whitsunday next. As also, the Laigh Shop and Back Shop, adjoining to the before-mentioned shops, as possessed by Mrs Wilson. The shop, &c. possessed by Mr Russel, is insured by the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Company at 1980 l. Scots, and the premium paid up. Mr Russel the tacksman, is bound to uphold the property let to him during the currency of his lease, and to leave the same in good repair at the expiry thereof, without any expence to the proprietor. He pays of yearly rent - - - - L. 24 0 0

And Mrs Wilson, for the laigh shop possessed by her, pays yearly, - - - 5 10 0

L. 29 10 0

LOT II. That Dwelling-house, consisting of rooms, kitchen, closets, &c. possessed by Mr Aldridge, at the yearly rent of 13 l. Sterling, being the first floor or storey of a tenement on the Calton Hill, and on the north side of the street leading to the Calton burying ground. The title deeds and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of John Tawse writer in Edinburgh, to whom any person may apply, who inclines to purchase by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of BANNOCKBURN,

with the Coal, and Mills, and the Harbour, and Coalfolds at Fallinpow, lying in the parish of St Ninians, and shire of Stirling, within three miles of the town of Stirling, upon the great roads leading from Stirling to Edinburgh, and to Glasgow.

These lands consist, conform to a plan, of 796 Scots acres of property, and 264 acres feued out to different persons; all holding of the Crown, are rated in the land-tax books at 1219 l. 11 s. 8 d. Scots; and the purchaser will have right to the tithes.

The nett rent of the land estate (exclusive of the coal) for crop 1783, was 762 l. 7 s. Sterling, induding therein the price of 20 bolls malt, and 54 bolls oat meal, at 16 s. per boll.

There is a large Mansion-house with suitable offices. Also a large garden and orchard, and a pigeon-house on the premisses, and a salmon fishing at Fallinpow, none of which are included in the rent-roll. There is also a great number of fine full grown timber trees, consisting of oak, ash, beach, and elm, &c. of considerable value; with several young plantations of various kinds of wood, very thriving.

The lands are generally inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone dykes, and partly with thriving hedges.—From their situation in a populous country, where extensive manufactures are carried on, and where coal, and all the articles of living are cheap; and from their vicinity to lime, and good roads, they are capable of great improvements, and increase of rent. Some farms are now open, which will rise; and when the other leases which are current expire, a few years hence, a considerable advance may be depended on over the whole estate; and great advantage may be derived from feuing, and from erecting mills on the water of Bannockburn.

There is a valuable field of marle upon the estate, to which a level is carried up. Also two yearly fairs, and a weekly market.

The coal of Bannockburn is extensive, consisting of different seams, level free, and is well known to be of the best quality, and of great value. It has for years past yielded a nett profit, after defraying on-coast and all expences, of about 1500 l. per annum, as will appear from the coal books, and it may be wrought to a much greater extent if the proprietor inclines: For, besides the demand from the town of Stirling and the country around, there is a harbour and fold and other conveniencies at Fallinpow, on the Frith of Forth, belonging to the estate, where a sea sale may be carried on to a great advantage.

A purchase in itself more complete, of better and more convenient situation for intercourse with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, and the Frith of Forth, &c. and capable of higher improvement, rarely occurs in the market.

For the encouragement of bidders this estate will be exposed at 30000 l.

The tacks, rent-roll, plan, progress of writs, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Moir writer to the signet; and for further particulars application may be made to him, or to John Dundas writer to the signet, or John M'Killop writer in Stirling, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain. William Thomson overseer of the coal at Bannockburn will show the estate, and the coal books.

JUDICIAL SALE

By Adjournment, and Upset Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of January 1786, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of CATLINS and Pertinents,

lying in the parish of Drysdale and county of Dumfries.

These lands were formerly exposed to sale at the upset price of 1142 l. 15 s. 10 d. 4-12ths, being twenty three years purchase of the free proven rental, including the privilege of purchasing the teinds; but they are now to be exposed at the reduced upset price of 1000 l.

They hold feu of the Viscount of Stormont, for payment of 10 l. 7 s. 6 d. 4-12ths Sterling of yearly feu-duty. They are set in tack at 60 l. yearly, and the tenant is obliged to lay 60 bushels of lime upon the lands every year, during the currency of his lease, which expires at Whitsunday 1789.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Mr Alex. Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh, agent in the sale, John Aitken junior, writer in Dumfries the factor, or Mungo Dobie writer in Lockerbie.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Lands of DRYBURGH,

AND THE UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th of January curt. at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of DRYBURGH, and NETHER MAINS of BIMERSIDE, lying in the parish of Mertoun, and county of Berwick; the free yearly rent whereof is about 280 l. Sterling. This estate lies in a fine country, about eight miles above Kelso. The situation of it is deservedly thought to be among the most beautiful in Scotland, being almost surrounded by the river Tweed, and covered with fine old wood of all kinds, which is of considerable value. The property of the Old Abbacy of Dryburgh belongs to the estate, which, next to Melrose, is the finest ruin of the kind in that country. There is a tolerable house upon the estate. There is very good salmon-fishing in the river Tweed; and the lands themselves, and neighbouring grounds afford every other country amusement in great perfection. The valued rent entitles the proprietor to a vote in the county.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Tod, writer to the signet, who will show the rentals, &c. and to whom persons inclining to purchase by private bargain may also apply. Mr Finlayson, the farmer at Dryburgh, will show the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS,

In the Shire of Dumfries.

By Adjournment—Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Friday the 27th day of January 1786, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

The Two Following LOTS remaining unsold, of the Lands and others which belonged to WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK of Conheath, merchant in Dumfries, viz.

LOT II. The Four Pound, Six Shilling, and Eight Penny Land of BALGRAY and BALGRAYWOOD, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Applegirth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rental thereof, after all deductions, is 139 l. 12 s. 9 d. 4-12ths Sterling; and the proven value, at twenty-two years purchase of that rent, is 3072 l. 1 s. 1 d. 4-12ths.

But, by authority of the Lords, the upset-price of this lot is reduced to 2792 l. 15 s. 6 d. 8-12ths.

These lands hold of the Marquis of Annandale, for the yearly payment of 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu duty; are ... on the water of Drife, on which there enter to the natural possession of them at Whitsunday next.

LOT IV. The Lands of OVER GLENKILN and BLACKCLEUGH LAMPHITS, and Two-Fifths of NETHER GLENKILN, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Kirkmichael, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of these lands, after all deductions, is 122 l. 11 s. 10 d. 4-12ths; and the proven value, at twenty-two years purchase of that rent, is 2697 l. 11 d. 4-12ths.

But by authority of the Lords, the upset-price of this lot is reduced to 2451 l. 17 s. 2 d. 8-12ths.

These lands hold blench of the Crown, are considered as the best sheep-pasture in that part of the country, and on which there is both natural wood and planting.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session. And persons wanting further information, may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or David Newall, writer in Dumfries, the factor.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

By Adjournment, and Upset Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Friday the 27th January 1786, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon,

The two following LOTS remaining unsold of the Lands and others that belonged to the deceased William Rorison of Ardoch, and Lieutenant Robert Rorison his son, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of ARDOCH, and Upper and Nether Barlaes, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Dalry, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

The proven rental thereof, after all dednctions, is 107 l. 12 s. 7 d. 8-12ths Sterling; And the proven value, at 23 years purchase of that rent, is 2475 l. 10 s. 8 d. 4-12ths. But by authority of the Lords, the upset-price of this lot is reduced to 2367 l. 18 s. 0 d. 8-12ths, Sterling.

These lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the stewartry at 250 l. Scots.

They are mostly all good arable or pasture grounds. The mansion-house of Ardoch is beautifully situated on a small lake. The lands are ornamented and sheltered with old natural wood and planting; and, in the lands of Barlaes, there are plenty of peats for firing, an article scarce and valuable in that part of the country.

The timber growing on the lands of Ardoch is valued by a person of skill, who has carefully examined the same, at 318 l. 11 s. 4 d. and which is not included in the proven value of the lands.

LOT II. The merk land of Arndarroch, half-merk land of Marskaig, the merk land of Culmark, the lands of Bridgemark, Garry-yard, Carniehill, and Blackneuk, with the new mill of Culmark, and the teinds of the said lands, all lying in the said parish of Dalry, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven rent of these lands, after all deductions, is 126 l. 1 s. 7 d. 2-12ths Sterling; and the proven value at 23 years purchase of that rent, is 2899 l. 16 s. 8 d. 8-12ths Sterling: But by authority of the Lords, the upset price of this lot is reduced to 2773 l. 15 s. 1 d. 6-12ths.

These lands also hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 437 l. Scots, so that they afford a clear freehold qualification. They are considered to be the best relief pasture lands in that part of the country, and there is a considerable quantity of natural wood and planting on them, also a good corn mill, and a public house at the bridge of Ken.

The lands in both lots and in the neighbourhood abound with a variety of game.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and plans of the lands, are to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson depute clerk of session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet at Edinburgh, the agent in the sale.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 2d day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE,

lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 410 l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be exposed at the reduced price of 9020 l. Sterling, either *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

PARCEL 1. The Mains of DUCHRAE, and Lands of ULLIOCH, MEIKLE and LITTLE CRAIGS, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Lellans, at the yearly rent of 135 l. 2 s. Sterling, at the upset price of 2970 l.

PARCEL 2. DRUMGLASS, TORNCROCK, and MEIKLE and LITTLE DUCHRAE, as presently possessed by James M'Conochie, at the yearly rent of 145 l. 10 s. Sterling, at 3280 l.

PARCEL 3. URIOCH, CLONIE, and Mill of DUCHRAE, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at the yearly rent of 108 l. 19 s. Sterling, at 2400 l.

And, lastly, DUMBRECK, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at the yearly rent of 20 l. 9 s. 10 d. Sterling, at 480 l. Sterling.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the Cess-books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the Loch of Carlingwork, marl of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on parcel 2d of this estate, which, at last cutting, 1768, sold for 400 l. Sterling; there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l. Sterling.

The tenants pay all public and private burdens over and above their rents. The tythes are also valued, and the purchaser will have a right to them.

LOT II. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart.

LOT III. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mr Muir.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Hunter, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson, accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsbie, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN PERTH-SHIRE,

Contiguous to the Tay.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th February 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BALTHAYOCK, GLENCARSE, and OVERDURDIE, all contiguous (the remotest parts situated within six miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay), either separately or jointly, as shall seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHAYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject; proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6 d. each, 9 chickens at 3 d. 8 bolls of meal, and 6 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks bear, at 12 s. per boll, is 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths.

At twenty years purchase,	L. 7837	11	1	4-12ths
Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at - -	5957	7	9	
	13,794	18	10	4-12th
From which deduce 420 l. value of wood taken off this lot, and added to Glencarse, for its better accommodation, -	420	0	0	
Former upset, -	L. 13,374	18	10	4-12th
But now reduced to, and to be exposed at	L. 12,000	0	0	

Printed copies of the inventory, measurement, and value of the whole wood, distinguishing every tree, will be got on applying to Mr Moir.

There is a good mansion-house on Balthayock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen garden, two large orchards, well stocked with fruit trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed and subdivided with hedge-rows of trees, and, exclusive of the wood, measure, by a late survey, 567 acres; the wood is in a very thriving state.

II. The lands and Barony of GLENCARSE; free rent, including 16 bolls wheat at 18 s. 60 bolls barley, and 74 bolls oat meal, at 12 s. 57 capons, part at 8 d. and part at 10 d. and 102 hens, part at 5 d. and part at 6 d.; 476 l. 2 s. 1 d. 6-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, including 76 l. 10 s. 6 d. value of planted woods, is - -				
To which add 420 l. value of wood taken off Balthyock, and added to this lot for its better accommodation, - -	420	0	0	
Former upset, - - L.	12,399	3	7	6-12ths
But now reduced to, and to be exposed at - -	11,800	0	0	

These lands, measuring 548 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued in the cess-books at 1400 l. finely situated in the opening of the Carse of Gowrie, in the parish of Kinfauns, hard by the Tay, of an excellent soil, and all inclosed and subdivided with belts of planting. There is a very good house on the lands, occupied by a tenant; but if a purchaser shall chuse to build, a more beautiful and convenient situation and delightful prospects are not any where to be found.

III. The Lands of OVER DURDIE, in the parish of Kilspindy; free proven rent, converting 15 bolls oat meal at 12 s. 72 hens at 5 d. and 72 chickens at 3 d. is 96 l. 8 s. 1 d. 8-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, the former upset-price, is -	2410	3	5	8-12ths
But now reduced to, and to be exposed at - - L.	2200	0	0	

These lands measure 295 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 167 l. connect with the said lands of Glencarse, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the muir of Durdie, and, on a division, upwards of 120 acres of that muir will fall to them.

Total upset price, in one Lot, L. 26,000 0 0

All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement, and the proprietor has a right to the tithes of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of Session——For further particulars apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, surveys, plans, schemes of improvement, and valuations, tacks, &c. and to Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk of Perth.—The tenants will show the different farms.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house, OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.—A single Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly, when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* sent by Post.